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HILL'S ADVICE TAKEN

The Issue Outlined by the Senator's Famous Letter

To the Constitution Is On--Cleveland Men Had Their Revenge in Hill's Defeat.

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—(Special)—The democratic convention began its work today by notifying Senator Hill, of New York, that his advice, that the presidential campaign of 1896 must be fought with independent free coinage as the leading issue, had been accepted.

In order that there might be no misunderstanding about it, a straight-out free coinage man was elected as temporary chairman over the recommendation of the national committee, that Senator Hill was the man for the place. The national committee selected him because it had a good majority and wanted a good man, and the convention defeated him because it didn't want a man who had advised the party to make a fight on a certain line and who had plunged head foremost into a bomb-proof when a cyclone of his own making was passing. That convention wanted a man whose views didn't conflict with those of over two-thirds of its total membership, and it chose Senator Daniel instead of Senator Hill. No personal feeling whatever entered into the selection. It was a choice between measures, not men, and the meaning of it is that the mission of Mr. Whitney to Chicago has been a failure, and that it is now in a state of disastrous collapse.

A remarkable feature of the situation is that the men who, four years ago, were leading the fight against Mr. Hill, charging him with every crime in the political calendar, and dubbing him in their garter moments as "a peanut politician," are the very men who are loudest in proclaiming his virtues before the convention, and even the only Dickinson, of Michigan, who swore by the great lakes that no man of Hill's caliber should ever receive the vote of his state for president, and who stroked his whiskers in exultation at every step toward the humiliation of the New Yorker in the convention four years ago, now lustily proclaims over his own signature that "it is a comfort and an inspiration for all good men here to have a great leader from New York, like David B. Hill," and that it "is a pleasure to see Mr. Cleveland's good workers, who are here, acting as Mr. Hill's trusted lieutenants and glorying in his magnificent leadership."

Spat upon and spurned by these men four years ago, Senator Hill has let them lead him as they offering to the slaughter block today. There was no excuse or justification for it, unless it be that having had a taste of his blood four years ago, when they humiliated him, and two years later, when they betrayed him as the democratic nominee for governor of New York, they had a yearning for another sacrifice that might exhibit his bleeding form to the country as further punishment for the part he played in the last presidential campaign against Mr. Cleveland.

The platform will be reported tomorrow. It is already decided on, and that it will be outspoken in favor of free coinage, independent and unlimited, at 16 to 1, no one doubts. It will contain a Cuban plank, extending sympathy and favoring the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents, and probably annexation, if it can be accomplished by negotiation. It will favor a tariff for revenue sufficient to meet general expenses and will not smack of tariff reform on a free trade basis.

The platform will be broadly and deeply American, and it will appeal to the patriotic sentiment of people who believe that this country is big enough and strong enough to walk alone.

The committee on credentials will ratify the action of the national committee, except in the Nebraska decision, which it will reverse, seating the regular delegation, headed by Mr. Bryan, whose claim to regularity is as valid as that of any delegation in the convention.

As to candidates, all is in uncertainty, and prediction amounts to nothing more than speculation. Bland and Boies are the prime favorites, but with the prospect that under the two-thirds rule either can and will prevent the nomination of the other. After them, no man knows what a day may bring forth.

CLARK HOWELL.

NOW THEY ARE GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

YESTERDAY'S GREAT BATTLE

The Gold Standard Men Made Their Fight and Lost.

AS TO THE CANDIDATES

Bland and Boies Are Ahead of the Others.

THE IOWA MAN SEEMS TO BE GAINING

Senator Hill's Queer Position—How He Accepted His Defeat—Other Convention Gossip.

Chicago, July 7.—(Special)—The great democratic convention, which is to nominate the next president of the United States, has been organized and has started business.

The silver men are in full control. They organized by electing John W. Daniel, of Virginia, as temporary chairman over the candidate of the national committee, David B. Hill.

It opened with a decisive fight in which the silver men showed nearly a two-thirds majority.

After giving Daniel the gavel, the silver men named the committees and adjourned for the day. The committees are tonight

making up the permanent organization and the platform. Tomorrow the fight will perhaps go on and it will be a fight that the silverites are against a bolt.

Both Hill and Whitney said tonight that there would be no bolt. Whitney is disappointed that he has been unable to accomplish anything, but he is too much of a thoroughbred to show it in his utterances. "I shall do the best I can and accept the result whatever it be," he said tonight.

Predicts a Dark Horse.

Bland and Boies are the favorites, but it is anybody's race yet. The shrewdest politicians are predicting a dark horse.

"Step John McLean in view," said David B. Hill to me tonight.

"Do you have an idea he may win?" I asked.

"Not that—I don't say that—but John McLean is a smart politician. Look how he has been boosted today. He has made great gains. Somebody is helping him, and his friends are putting knives into the Teller tank."

"Have you any idea who will win?"

"No; nobody can tell now. New York's vote will perhaps yet be needed to name the man. The New Yorkers sought the sentiment among the eastern delegates silver men yesterday; now the New Yorkers will remain in the background and maybe they will be sought," remarked David, significantly.

By the way, Hill is as chipper as ever since his defeat today. He takes it as was a confirmation of the principles of the cause on the part of the silverites. As I told in these dispatches, Hill expected defeat, but his people wanted to put him up, and Hill has the nerve to face defeat as well as victory.

Hill's Position.

Senator Hill has been in a queer position all through this fight. At heart he

yet stands on that Elmira speech and the letter he wrote Clark Howell, but Hill for gold is before, as he is put forward to represent the people of his state as their mouthpiece. He says he must speak their wishes and act in accordance. His manner of accepting defeat today has popularized him with all the delegates and the platform to be adopted, with the exception of the silver plank, will be largely framed by Hill.

The silver majority showed in the convention today that they were far from the disorganized mob. Don Dickinson characterized them. They assumed the reins with dignity and started the drive with a firm hand.

Everything worked as smooth as well-oiled machinery in the open convention. On the temporary chairman vote, when John W. Daniel was elected over Hill, the silver people didn't show a two-thirds vote. It stood 565 to 349, but in the minor vote were several silver men who thought it well to give the gold side this recognition. Again, on this vote only two delegates were allowed to each territory, where, under permanent organization, the territories will have six votes each and all of them are for silver. There will be thirty-six territorial votes. These added to the silver votes in Maine, Massachusetts, Florida and other supposedly gold states, will give the silver men a full two-thirds.

On a candidate, however, this two-thirds of silver votes, it is not believed, can agree. Therefore, the 300 gold men votes will be a factor in naming the presidential nominee.

The Iowa men were the first to realize this today and to make friends with the gold men. Seven Iowa delegates voted for Hill on a two-thirds vote of the delegation. Of course these votes did not count. Iowa's full twenty-six silver votes went for Daniel, being instructed to vote as a unit. But the evidence of fairness and friendship to the New Yorker as a democrat on the part of the Georgia people, had its effect.

The Boies people are using this tonight against Boies, claiming that he is flirting with the gold people and that all true silver men must stand together.

Boies Has Gained Some.

Bland and Boies Seem To Be Favorites, but the Outcome Is All an Uncertainty.

Chicago, July 7.—(Special)—The wisest man in Chicago tonight could name the number of the stars as easily as he could tell what will happen tomorrow.

Fascinating uncertainty envelopes the situation. Today settled nothing but what the country knew before—the supremacy of silver.

The great contest is yet to come. To

GEORGIA IS IN THE PUSH

Her Delegation Was Given a Great Ovation Yesterday.

THE BAND PLAYED DIXIE

And the First Real Demonstration of the Day

IN HONOR OF THE GEORGIANS

Boomers Are Fighting Over Our Twenty-Six Votes,

BUT SO FAR NO CANDIDATE HAS THEM

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Fascinating uncertainty envelopes the situation. Today settled nothing but what the country knew before—the supremacy of silver.

The minds of the great mass of delegates

will vote for one of them. The Georgians lead two meetings today. They counseled first this evening. They talked over the situation in informally.

Mr. McBride wanted to nail Georgia to some of the presidential floats tonight. He urged early settlement. It was the only important question remaining to be settled by the delegation.

Hal Lewis thought tomorrow early enough. He moved for a meeting tomorrow morning that carried, but the national committee fixed on an early meeting hour and Chairman Walsh called a meeting of Georgians tonight.

It was short and fruitless. It was decided to hold a meeting at the convention hall tomorrow morning. Then Georgia will line up for the fight. After talking with nearly every one of the delegates it is impossible to say how Georgia will vote. Bland or Boies—one of these heroes of democracy will get her vote. Perhaps it will Bland. The south seems to be going to the grand old Missourian, Alabama, however.

It stepped into the ranks of the Bland men today. Bland has a winning canvas, so far, perhaps one of the most remarkable ever made at a national convention. The men who are making it are not accustomed to making presidents, but a more sterling regiment of honest men you can find nowhere.

J. A. Van Wagner, who holds Bland's place as delegate in the convention, said today, in the Georgia headquarters, that Boies's campaign fund represented the givings of a great army of loyal Iowans—dimes, quarters, half dollars, dollars and larger sums. It is essentially a democratic race. These Iowans are red-hot for their idol.

Fighting for Georgia's Vote.

Georgia has been bored by many boomers,

but her delegates have been wisely deliberate. They are going to weigh all the facts and view the situation from every standpoint. The Bland men, the Boies men, the Teller men, the Matthews men and other men's men have piled every influence and argument to draw the Georgians within their ranks.

There are no bosses in this delegation, and no sort of effort has been made by any of them to place the delegation in anybody's column. When the first ballot is taken by the Georgians tomorrow, it will represent what is the honest sentiment of the delegation.

Georgians Get an Ovation.

Georgia's banner stood well to the front in the convention today; she sat behind Florida and in front of Illinois. The tremendous hall was filling up when the Georgians came in. It was nearly noon, and they marched down like conquerors. Captain Evan Howell and Senator Walsh recognized many friends among the delegates, and as they passed in the bands were playing, and they struck up "Dixie."

The convention was on its feet in an instant, cheering the Georgians to the echo as they took their seats. It was the first real demonstration of the convention.

Senator Walsh cast the vote of Georgia.

He made a striking and impressive figure in the convention hall and was constantly surrounded. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was the leader of the silver forces. He sat in front of Senator Walsh.

Gold and Silver Shake Hands.

William C. Whitney entered the hall just behind Georgia. The gold men broke loose. Whitney stood in front and beamed and bowed.

He espoused the stalwart figure of Jones,

the leader of silver, and he made his way through the crowd to where the Arkansans man sat. Jones arose, smiling to greet him. The two leaders shook hands. It was like two fighters crossing hands before going into the ring. Within five minutes the great fight was on. Whitney smiled

and the convention will harmonize upon some good man. He will run the national campaign for democracy and he sees victory ahead.

"How many ballots will it take to name a man?" repeated Senator Harris. "How

was supposed that action would be taken

after the adjournment of the committee.

General E. B. Finley, of Ohio, was elected chairman; J. P. Brown, of Georgia, secretary, and W. W. Webb, of Missouri, president-at-arms. After the organization of the committee had been effected it

was supposed that action would be taken

upon the selection of a permanent of-

fers of the convention. It was the intention of the silver men to at once act upon the permanent chairmanship of the convention, and they expected some one representing the silver leaders to be there to indicate what was desired to be done. This did not turn out to be the case, however, and some of the silver men, including the chairman, were taken.

The silver men had this was a case of the Greeks

leaving gifts, and moved a recess of five minutes, during which they retired to themselves and held a short caucus. Senators Harris and White, and ex-Congressman Bryan were talked of. A committee of five members consisting of Mr. George Gilbert, of Kentucky; Mr. J. E. Fenlon, of Washington; Mr. James V. Coleman, of California; Mr. E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee, and Mr. John M. Duncan, of Texas, was appointed to confer with the silver leaders and the Bimini

upon the selection of the permanent of-

fers of the convention.

Chicago, July 7.—The delegations of North and South Carolina met together tonight and gave a hearing to Senator Pettigrew and Representative Towne, who presented arguments in favor of the nomination of Senator Teller. The two delegations were in the argument, but took no action.

Later in the evening the friends of

Carolina addressed the delegations from the Carolinas separately. Up to mid-night no decision as to which candidate these states

would support had been reached.

can I tell? I might guess one or one hundred ballots with the same chances of getting it right.

The silver men have a good chance.

ed as following a repudiated, denounced, and condemned (cheers). And why was it, he said, that all the world was accepted and only one gentleman, from New York, was not? "The answer," he said, "is that this will arouse, and it will be no permanent effect."

the right of the majority convention when permanently the temporary organization. Why not, he said, commit to the precedent four years ago when Mr. Cleveland was nominated (Mr. Cleveland was with him, when he came to the convention to preside over the temporary organization and the majority took charge and

knew perfectly well that if the gentleman from New York were elected he would make a able speech. No man doubted that. But it would be a New York man who would keep them to their republican enemies all through the campaign. This sally was received with laughter and applause. The national committee had a report; might it not be voted against? That was a greater of time honored democratic principles. Mr. Ladd maintained in closing that the majority should rule and was cheered to the echo as he took his seat.

Hon. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia, the next speaker, led off by declaring that he came here as firm a friend of the

whole twenty-eight votes for David B. Hill. A poll was demanded and passed as stated by the chairman, and Mr. Harrity again ruled that the twenty-eight votes must be cast as a unit.

Gov. Flower cast the vote of New York (Senator Hill, not voting)—71 nays and 26 ayes.

Ohio's vote was challenged and the delegation polled. The result gave thirty-eight votes to Daniel and eight to Hill, but under the unit rule the entire vote went to Daniel.

When Virginia was reached the chairman of the delegation announced, amid great cheers, that Virginia cast twenty-

opportunities gone with those to whom he appealed.

"Do not forget that in the last national convention of 1892 you proclaimed yourselves to be in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, and that the only question left open was the ratio between the metals. Do not forget that two years ago in this same convention the New York delegation stood here solid and immovable for a candidate committed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 and that we are for it still it is in some measure from you that we are. That we owe you much is readily and gratefully acknowledged, but are not our debts mutual to each other and not one-sided?"

"As this majority of democrats is not seeking nothing it is for any privilege of class or class domination, or any exclusive business men of this country, its manufacturers, its merchants, its farmers, its sons of toil in counting room, factory, field and mine, know that the contraction of the currency is in every way with the relentless force of gravitation, the annual profits of their enterprise and investment—and they know, too, that the gold standard means contraction and the organization of disunity (Applause)."

"What hope is there for the country, what hope for democracy, unless the views of the majority here are adopted? The republican party has now renounced the creed of its platform and of our statutes. It is prepared to do it again. It is in favor of higher taxes, more bonds and less money and has proclaimed for the British gold standard.

"We cannot expect, should they succeed, new spasms of panic and a long protracted period of depression. Do not ask us then to join them on any of these propositions.

Notable Men of the Party Were Present.

"If we should go upon the gold standard, it is evident that we must change the existing bimetallic standard, and payment of debts, taxes and appropriations save those specifically payable in gold only. And as we have twenty billions of public and private debt it would take more than three times all the gold in the country to pay off year's interest in that medium."

"We should be compelled hereafter to contract the currency by paying the five hundred millions of greenbacks and Sherman notes in gold, which would nearly exhaust the entire treasury and the vaults of the treasurer, and the same policy would require that the three hundred and forty-four millions of silver certificates should be paid in gold as overshadowed by the permanent director of the mint in his recommendation.

"This means the increase of the public debt by five hundred millions of interest-bearing gold bonds with the prospect of three hundred and forty-four millions to follow."

"The disastrous consequences of such a policy are appalling to contemplate and the alternative suggested is the free coinage of silver as well as gold and the com-

mission of the mint to the control of the gold standard.

"The silver men have won the first day's fight in the national democratic convention. They routed their opponents by a majority of 27, seated Senator Hill in the chair over Senator Hill, the nominee of the national committee, and broke two records. They upset a practice which has always heretofore prevailed in democratic conventions (though it has been

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"The silver men have won the first day's fight in the national democratic convention. They routed their opponents by a majority of 27, seated Senator Hill in the chair over Senator Hill, the nominee of the national committee, and broke two records. They upset a practice which has always heretof

FAIR BUILDING NOW A WRECK

Liberal Arts Building Falls in Because
of the Rain

GOODBYE TO CLARA MEER

Dam of the Lake Now Threatens To
Burst.

HOW THE ART BUILDING WAS INJURED

Water Collected on the Roof and
Caused the Timbers To Crash.
Discovered at Noon.

The largest exposition building is a
wreck.

Before the day is out it may be that the
dam of Clara Meer will break and spread
devastation in the valley below.

The hard rains have played havoc with
Piedmont park.

At noon yesterday it was discovered that
the roof of the manufacture, and liberal
arts building had caved in, crushing the
heavy timbers below.

The building, as every one will remember,
has large towers at each corner, and
between these towers there lies a flat room
about twenty-five feet wide which is covered
with a coating of tar and stones. These
flat roofs are divided into sections by
walls about four feet high and all the rain
water from the towers is emptied on these
flat sections and reaches the ground by
means of rain pipes.

THE NEW MUTUAL BUILDING.



The magnificent twelve-story building to be erected by the Mutual Building Company on the triangular lot at junction of Peachtree and Peachtree streets, to be built at once and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. A description of the building published yesterday, but no description can give a fair idea of the effect that this magnificent structure will have on that section of the city. The above cut is an exact reproduction of Architect Gilbert's original drawing.

The pipes on the south side of the building, facing the plaza, and those on the eastern end had in some way become stopped up with debris so that the water which fell on the roof had no outlet, and in this way the water has been accumulating for some time, and when the heavy rain of Monday afternoon came the sections of the roof that furnished no outlet to the water began to fill up until three or four feet of water had accumulated in the reservoir. This immense volume of water, coupled with the heavy roofing, was more than the rafters could bear and some time Monday night the roof gave way.

On the fall the immense rafters, which are about six inches thick, were split, while others were broken completely in two. On the side of the building which faces the plaza, the roof fell only to the first story, but on the eastern end the roof fell all the way to the ground, and the floor of the building is covered with water about two inches deep.

Other Sections in Danger.

Some of the other sections of the roof are bent under the strain and it is only a question of hours when they, too, will give way and fall to the ground.

The wreck was discovered yesterday morning, when Mr. W. S. Larned, who makes a round of all the buildings, was amazed to find that during the night a large portion of the roof had caved in covering the floor with water. He then made a round of all the other buildings and inspected the roofs, but found them in good condition.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

The manufactures and liberal arts is one of the largest and finest structures on the grounds, and originally cost over \$50,000. It was in this building that the Atlanta exposition exhibited their wares. It was in this building that one could step from Germany to France and from France to Italy in a few seconds, and it was in this building that Chevalier Macchi, who had charge of the foreign exhibits, had his office.

Clara Meer in Danger.

The dam of Clara Meer is in a precarious condition. It is only about forty feet wide and fully half of this is slowly but surely sliding away from the main position. Already there is a crack about one and a half inches wide.

LIBICAL NOTES.

Something to say this year. The 500 legal voters will have a

choice between an opponent in his camp in the Home division, the man, and the issue.

Senator C. B. Vincent
will take the race for the
Senate of his name.

William of Vickery, will
be in the legislature in For-

ward, of Jackson county
another term in the

half feet wide and the remainder which is full of large holes and cracks.

The dam was damaged by the heavy rain

every minute, and the water was

every minute. The guards at the exposition

are already at work draining the lake.

fish that were in the water outside the

exhibit which would live in fresh water

were put in the lake. These fish which

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FIGHTERS WILL BE TRIED TODAY

City Fathers Subpoenaed To Appear in
the Police Court.

THAT MONDAY NIGHT SCRAP

Much Talk About the Sensational Po-
litical Turn Yesterday.

OFFICIALS AND POLITICIANS ARE ANGRY

Judge Andy Calhoun Will Investigate
the Row Participated in by Al-
dermen and Councilmen.

BRANAN IS HAPPY.

Majority Still Held by His Faction on
Police Board.

The election of Mr. Patterson by the
council Monday afternoon to succeed Mr.
Beaupre on the police board caused much
surprise in the police department. Many
of the officers are jubilant, and many are
sloomy over the unexpected result.

There is a decided split among the police
commissioners, and it has been a hard
fight for the superiority for a long time.
There are two factions. There are
seven members of the board, four of whom
constitute a majority. The English-Branan
and Stockwell-Baupre crowd have had ev-
erything their own way for several months,
and it is apparent that they will not be
changed in the near future.

The victory which the other side was
about to perch upon their banners was
suddenly snatched from them by one of the
most popular political tricks that have
ever been worked in Atlanta. The great
disappointment which the police board
is not only noticeable among the
defeated commissioners, but among a
large number of the police department.
The split is to be confined to the commissioners
alone. It extends almost to the state
and national level.

The election of Mr. W. H. Patterson to
the police board and Mr. J. H. Ewing to
successor Mr. Charles Keith as city attor-
ney was the last Monday afternoon
to the council. The new attorney
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RECEIVER SHOULD PAY THE FINES

Interesting Decision of Judge Lumpkin on the Question.

ORDERS FINES TO BE PAID

Provided Receiver Brown Has Any Funds on Hand.

THINKS THE LEASE SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT

The Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company Litigation Is Still Pending.

An interesting decision has been handed down by Judge Lumpkin in the case of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company in regard to the payment of fines by the company to the state.

The company is now in the hands of Receiver Julius Brown, and a petition was filed in the superior court several weeks ago by the receiver asking that the fines recently imposed upon the Dade Coal Company be set aside. Judge Lumpkin's decision in the case is especially interesting and of great importance to the parties interested in the extraordinary litigation.

"Several different motions and applications have been made before me in the case," said Judge Lumpkin, "which were argued at the same time, and my decision was reserved until now. These motions and applications raise several different questions, and I have dealt with them in the order in which I have considered them."

The first matter considered was the application filed by the receiver for direction as to certain fines imposed by Governor Atkinson on penitentiary camp No. 1, and parts of the state penitentiary companies Nos. 2 and 3. The state leased to these companies the Dade Coal Company, the amount of which was to be paid by the payment of fines referred to or by bonds given by the company from any funds which may be in its hands.

These fines shall be taken to affect or alter any part of the lease, or to affect the liability of the penitentiary company, or any liability by it to the state."

What Will Be the End?

The decision given by Judge Lumpkin in the case is one of the most important he has been called upon to pass probably since he entered the bench. The property of the company runs far into the thousands, and the assets are considerably exceeded.

Many of the stockholders and creditors are clamoring for a sale of the assets, and Judge Lumpkin has instructed the receiver to make an inventory of the assets and then to sell them in his September 1st.

There are several other features of importance in the case, and the litigation promises to become famous before the end reached in the courts.

governor are concerned; and in my opinion would be improper."

Instructions to the Receiver.

"Between the Dade Coal Company and the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company, there is a written agreement of the parties, and as in another, the receiver can lawfully authorize the receiver of the latter company to continue his operations for the present, and not to require him to direct him to make any voluntary breach of any thing covered by that contract. As regards the receiver of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, I direct him to continue to carry out his contracts, so far as practicable, until further orders, as far as practicable, as it is ordered and adjudged as follows:

"1. On the application of the receiver of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company, for directions, to direct the receiver of the latter company to undertake to review the acts of the governor in the proceedings against him, and to direct him to pay for the same, or to overrule or disbelieve his findings, or make any order affecting any liability of the penitentiary company or companies, to the state.

"2. As a contract exists between the Dade Coal Company and the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company (dated May 18, 1883), certain provisions of which require the receiver to direct the receiver of the latter company to contract as to such provisions, as far as practicable, to pay for the Dade Coal Company the amount of the payment of the fines referred to or by bonds given by the company from any funds which may be in its hands.

These fines shall be taken to affect or alter any part of the lease, or to affect the liability of the penitentiary company, or any liability by it to the state."

The first half of 1896 has made a bad record for railroad receiverships. From January 1 to July 11 last eighteenth roads, with a bonded and stock indebtedness of \$100,000,000, have gone into the hands of receivers. The mileage of these roads was 2,886.

Against this can be credited twenty-five roads which have been foreclosed and sold during the past six months. They had 3,400 miles and stock and bonds amounting to \$350,000,000.

The Railway Age says that the disappearance of roads which have characterized the business of the country thus far this year are inevitably reflected in the record of railway defaults and receiverships. Had business shown the expansion of railway companies, there were close to 1,000 miles during the past three or four years would have experienced such an increase in earnings that they could have met their obligations and averted the bankruptcy which even a carefull management would bring about. The year 1885 witnessed a marked diminution in the number and amount of receiverships compared with previous years, as a result of the prevalent feeling that good times were ahead. As a result of the general low railway rates and earnings still abnormally low, and not as a few companies have found their receipts in the present year even less than in the prior year preceding, the railway companies have given up the attempt to meet their obligations and resort to the expensive and temporary shelter afforded by the courts.

It need not surprise those who have been fighting a losing battle to be a general disappointment, to find that in respect to number of companies, mileage, bonds, receiverships and capital stock, the railway receiverships of the first six months of 1896 are a very large increase over those of the corresponding period of 1885. The figures for these periods, and also for three full years, are as follows:

Roads, Miles, and stock.

First half of 1885... 25,462 \$30,000,000

First half of 1886... 11,249 149,615,000

Entire year 1885... 31,1089 369,075,000

Entire year 1886... 74,2349 1,781,000,000

It will be seen that if the ratio for 1885 of the first half year to the last half is repeated, the total for 1896 will be likely to be greater than that of 1886, and even of 1894, although happily far less appalling than that of the year 1885.

However, it is not to be overlooked that the insolencies for the next six months will equal those in the past six for the good reason that, if the time is given to the great improve, the list of great candidates for bankruptcy has nearly expanded, large crops are in sight and there is good prospect of prosperous times after the political campaign is ended. So while the record of railway receiverships thus far this year is not encouraging, it need not be expected that a new era of insolencies has begun.

The following is a detailed statement of the record of receiverships in the hands of receivers thus far this year:

Roads placed in the hands of receivers.

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To Bicycle Riders.

We have a stock of chronograph watches for time-keepers, which have the "fly-back" movement, second hand passing fully around the dial and will register the one-fifth of a second, stopping and flying back to the starting point by slight pressure.

We offer these watches with full jeweled movements, in gold-jointed and gold stem, solid silver cases, at \$12.50 each.

Aside from the chronograph feature these watches are good, reliable timekeepers and are very cheap at the prices quoted.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall St.

\$20,000 FOR A LIFE

The Mother of Herman Franklin Files Suit Against the Consolidated.

SAYS THE ROAD WAS AT FAULT

The Street Car Companies Will Be Quired to Protect the Cars with Fenders in the Future.

Mrs. Mary Franklin, the mother of the young man who was instantly killed last week by a Consolidated car, has filed suit against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company in the sum of \$20,000.

The suit was filed yesterday morning in the superior court by Attorneys Rosser & Carter and W. W. Vianska, who represent Mrs. Franklin in the legal proceedings. Herman Franklin was killed by a car last week while he was walking along the most obstructed part of Peachtree street, near the Georgia Avenue bridge, and is said to have been riding at a very rapid rate when he turned into Pryor street. Just as the rider made the turn at the corner of the two streets an electric car was rolling swiftly over the rails going south. The car was running away from the rider, and the motors and the car was running down the slight grade. The motorman said he was running about five miles per hour and could have stopped the car had he seen young Franklin in time. He will describe his car as running not faster than five miles per hour," said the motorman. "I was looking ahead, when suddenly a wheelman dashed down Mitchell street and turned into Pryor. As he turned he swerved out into the center of the streets, and the wheel slipped and he fell squarely upon the track upon which my car was running.

"In an instant the car was upon him. I seized the brakes, but it was too late, and the wheelman was drawn along the smooth track until the wheels slid under the pressure of the brakes."

In her petition Mrs. Franklin makes the allegations that the car was running much faster than is allowed by law. She claims that she was exercising every caution possible, while the motorman failed entirely to ring the gong or in any way to give a danger signal that the car was approaching from behind.

Mrs. Franklin alleges that the car was running much faster than the motorman claims, and cites the fact of the time of crossing at street crossings, and only six miles per hour in the business portion of the city. Mrs. Franklin says the car was running far in excess of this speed, and in the accident occurred only three blocks from the passenger depot, which is the center of the city.

Street Cars To Use Fenders.

In the future the street car companies will doubtless be required to equip all cars with fenders in front for the protection of pedestrians and wheelmen.

With a fender in front the car that had the accident the accident would not have occurred. And a resolution has just been passed by the city council to the effect that fenders be purchased by the equipment of all electric cars with this necessary protection. The resolution provides that the fenders be purchased by the companies and not by the city government. In case a car is run through the streets without a fender after that date, the rider of the car will be subject to a fine of \$10.

President Hurt, of the Consolidated, is negotiating with a prominent manufacturer for the fenders. He states that he will be able to equip his cars with the best fender known, making it impossible for a person or object to be caught under the wheel and dragged to death.

The fenders will be opened like a trap door and fastened upon the front end of the car so as to be withdrawn at a distance, yet not touch the ground. When the fender comes in contact with an object, the fender will be closed and lift the object, carrying it in this position until the car can be stopped.

Chief Connolly Will Introduce the Wheel in the Police Department.

ONLY WAY TO STOP SCORCHERS

Police Board Will Be Asked To Make an Appropriation for This Purpose.

Chief Connolly is determined to introduce the bicycle into the police department. At the next meeting of the board of police commissioners next Monday he will put in a resolution asking for an appropriation for this purpose.

The chief's determination was prompted by his experiences with the scorcher on Peachtree street several nights ago. He has had a hard problem to solve in finding some safe method for stopping the fast riders. The first night the billy stick was waged the officer thrust his billy stick through a scorching tear in the police coat, but the rider to a dead standstill. This is the only method that has worked successfully thus far.

Chief Connolly has no desire to tear up the police coat, or to injure the rider and the billy stick is not a good method which will obviate these two objections. He once thought of the flying bolos, a contrivance used in South America for catching wild animals. It consists of several ropes with heavy tips attached to a wooden center. The tips are drawn at the bottom and is so entangled in the wheels as to prevent further revolutions.

But the chief did not altogether like this plan, and has now settled on the bicycle. He will station several mounted coppers on Peachtree with instructions to run down the street, with the billy stick, as fast as possible for the safety of the public. The wheelmen of the city are completely delighted over this idea. They don't want any more.

But the mighty chief says that his men will be trained so that they can ride as fast as any man in the city. A private race track will be provided for them on several hours every day. If the police have to run fast, they will do this. There will be a new fascination added to wheeling in Atlanta. It will be worth the full price of the ticket to see the police officers scorch. No doubt Peachtree will be lined with sightseers every afternoon. The police doubtless be many smash-ups and few wheelmen will be left. Connolly has not yet announced just what officers he will detail on the bicycle squad. It is thought that Captain W. H. Wren, Wren, Wren, and Liman have strong backing.

These three men would not doubt make effective the chief's idea. A slight glance at their physiques is sufficient evidence that they would make graceful riders. Liman, especially, is one of those wiry little fellows who are about 200, with a little practice, could probably catch Bob Walthour.

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Mr. H. N. Neller is a treasurer and manager of Newell, with a prominent banker in Minneapolis and has a son to engage in business. We predict for the Security Warehouse Company a splendid business.

SPECIAL RATES FOR CUMBERLAND AND ST. SIMON'S.

Georgia Teachers and Everybody via the Southern Railway.

On July 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, and July 20th and 21st, the Southern railway will sell excursion tickets from all points in Georgia to Brunswick and return at rates of one and one-half to two dollars. These will be good to return until the 25th inst, and afford fine opportunity for a visit to St. Simon's and Cumberland. Special excursion rates on steamers from Brunswick to St. Simon's will be offered in connection with these trips via the Southern railway. The Seashore Express leaves Atlanta at 10 a.m. daily, and Pullman sleepers leaves Atlanta 8:30 a.m. daily, passing Macon 11:30 p.m., arriving Brunswick before 6 a.m. to take breakfast off the deck of boat.

On the above dates the round trip rate Atlanta to Brunswick will be \$8.50. From Macon \$7.50.

See that your ticket reads via Southern railway and apply for further information to any ticket agent.

E. B. WELLS,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Macon, Ga.

W. H. TAYLOE,
District Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

Hammocks and Croquet Sets.

Hammocks for 50, 75, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. Good 6-ball croquet sets for \$1.25 and \$1.50 to close out at \$1. JOHN M. MILLER'S,
39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. July 1st.

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HIS BIKE BRIGADE

Chief Connolly Will Introduce the Wheel in the Police Department.

ONLY WAY TO STOP SCORCHERS

Police Board Will Be Asked To Make an Appropriation for This Purpose.

Chief Connolly is determined to introduce the bicycle into the police department.

At the next meeting of the board of police commissioners next Monday he will put in a resolution asking for an appropriation for this purpose.

The chief's determination was prompted by his experiences with the scorcher on Peachtree street several nights ago. He has had a hard problem to solve in finding some safe method for stopping the fast riders.

The first night the billy stick was waged the officer thrust his billy stick through a scorching tear in the police coat, but the rider to a dead standstill. This is the only method that has worked successfully thus far.

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